ACADEMY-2 and 8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 to MBERG THEATRE 2-Faust-8:15-Michel Perrin and

BIJOU THEATRE-2 and 8-The City Directory SIJOU THEATRE-2 and 8-The City Directory.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8-The Prince and Pauper.

CASINC-2 and 8-The Grand Duchess.

CHICKERING HALL-3 and 8-Billiards.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-As You Like It-S-15-The Prayer

and a Priceless Paragon.

EDEN MUSEE-War Tableaus.

GRANDOPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-A Gold Mine.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Charity Ball.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Aunt Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Aida-8:15-Con-NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and S-Little Pack. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-King's Fool.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and 8-15-The Gondollers. PROCTOR'S 23D.ST. THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Shenande STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-The Stepping Stone.

THEATRE-2 and 8-The Senat HEATRE-2 and S-The Senator. SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The County Fair. ATH AVENUE THEATRE-2-A White Lie-8

Queen's Shilling. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Jocelyn. 14TH-AVE. ANI 19TH-ST.-Gentyaburg.

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OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Futton-st., New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and
lers for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
slived at the following transch affices in New York:
Branch Office, 1,288 Broadway, 0 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.
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No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. No. 206 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. Telephone, 396 Harlem. S a. m. to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 1sth-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1.708 1st-ave., near 68th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In a debate in the House of Commons over the London West End scandal, Mr. Labouchere was suspended for accusing Lord Salisbury of falsehood. - The Count of Paris sailed from Havana for Cadiz. == The subjects to be discussed by the Berlin Labor Conference have been announced. = The condition of young Abraham Lincoln is somewhat improved. - Many Socialists have been elected on second ballots throughout Germany.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ==== The Senate: The Dependent Pension bill was discussed: Mr. Blair resumed his attack on the press of the country; Mr. Ingalls was chosen presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President. Norvin Green protested against the Postal Tele-

graph. Domestic .- Extremely low temperature was reported from various points in the Northwest, a Norther" in Texas and high wind, with snow, in Wisconsin and Illinois. Ex-Congressman Taulbee was shot in the Capitol at Washington by Charles Kincaid, a newspaper correspondent. - Demands for exhibiting space began already to pour in upon the Chicago World's Fair Committee. = James Russell Lowell was reported better. - Assemblyman Hoag introduced a bill in the Legislature creating a Board of Elections in New-York City. \_\_\_ A bill drawn up by the State Bar Association, to relieve the courts of a press of work, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Saxton. === Straight-out Democrats refused to support the ring Registration bill in Maryland without amendment. = Secretary Windom gave the contract for taking fur seals in Alaska to the North American Commercial Com-

City and Suburban .- Zion and St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal churches united. === The Assembly Judiciary Committee began the examination of witnesses in regard to Judge Bookstaver's connection with the Flack case. === The Grand Jury made a strong presentment in regard to the bank troubles, recommending State legislation. The State Senate Committee on General Laws resumed its investigation of the dangers attending the use of electricity in this city. The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks and D. L. Moody continued their series of sermons. === In the billiard tournament Daly defeated Heiser, and Slosson, Catton easily. - Stocks dull and generally further depressed fractions, closing dull

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by fair or clear and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees: lowest, 41: average, 42 5-8.

THE TRIBUNE this morning announces the gratifying fact that Deputy-Collector McClelland is going to leave the Custom House. Why he has been allowed to retain his place so long is a mystery, especially to those familiar with his record and character as heretofore fully set forth in our columns. Such a Democrat has no claim to a place under a Republican Adminis-

The county Grand Jury made a sensible preentment yesterday concerning the recent bank frauds. A number of serious defects in the present laws are pointed out, and in general it so far as they are applicable to State banks should be adopted by the Legislature. The presentment shows thorough study of the quesfrom our lawmakers at Albany.

The bill in reference to the Bureau of Elections introduced in the Assembly yesterday by

election machinery of the city is now under the emergencies, and may contain vessels adapted price at their pleasure. Until the mines of this of Old England. control of three Democratic Commissioners. to every kind of service. This arrangement ought not to be allowed to continue. Mr. Hoag's bill provides an easy ing of battle-ships. It is urged that they are way for putting an end to it.

ton. It provides for the appointment of thirtyjudiciary article of the Constitution. By the expedition all the business that comes before ships.

trouble yesterday. He stood up in the House of Commons and accused Lord Salisbury and spiracy. When a denial was interposed by the refused to accept it, and bluntly charged the thereupon suspended the offending member by a vote of 177 to 96. But Mr. Labouchere is irrepressible. On leaving the House, in accordance with its sentence of condemnation, he reiterated the statement which gave offence. Suspension has no terrors for a man like the Editor of "Truth."

THE MUNICIPAL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee which is charged with the important duty of investigating the municipal governments of this State has gone to work in a manner which cannot fail to commend it to the public confidence. The letter and the interrogatories addressed by the committee to the Mayors of all the cities of New-York are certain to elicit a mass of information of great practical public value, which has never before been collected. "Although the cost of municipal government in this State," as is pointed out in the letter referred to, "is many times greater than the cost of the administration of the State government, neither the people gengrally nor the Legislature has any authentic and accessible figures : nor is there in existence any system of general and uniform reports such as is really requisite to enable the Legislature properly to deal with the questions of municipal taxation and government which are continually presented for its solution." This plain statement attests the necessity which exists for collecting the data called for by the interrogatories addressed to the Mayors. These officials are asked to describe with sufficient detail the machinery by which the cities of which they are at the head are managed, and to state the outcome of the management as it shows itself in such tests as the rate of taxation compared with the assessment valuations, the size and condition of bended and floating debts and the amount of arrears of unpaid taxes. The committee which meets to-day in

ity appreciates, we believe, its responsibility and its opportunity of rendering the public a signal service. It hopes as a result of its labors to accomplish at least these two things: first, from a careful study of the facts which it will gather to draft a general law applicable to all the minor cities of the State; second, to istration of the finances of this metropolis from the unintelligible tangle which is their present condition. Those familiar with the question of municipal reform will at once see how important are these two aims of the committee. During the last ten years nearly 1,300 acts have been passed by the Legislature relating to the government of cities. And since it is safe to say that twice as many more were introduced which failed, it appears that this kind of legislation must have consumed since 1880 a large share of the time and attention of our lawand firmer basis. It needs no argument with intelligent men to establish the proposition that the public affairs of this great city of ours are at present administered in palpable disregard of anything approaching approved business methods. Hundreds of thousands of dollars could easily be saved to the taxpayers if the level-headedness which is displayed in the conduct of private business and not "politics" and

shiftlessness ruled the departments. It is to be expected that the committee will apply the probe courageously. Every New-Democrat, who takes an unselfish and a publicspirited view of civic affairs will demand that the investigation shall be thorough. Any other sort of an investigation would be worse than

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY. Senator Hale's bill authorizing the construction of additional warships should not be confounded with the report of the Naval Policy Board. That ambitious document represented the tastes and fancies of a group of naval officers. They are men of distinguished ability and the results of their deliberations, whether Congress decides to build one ship or five hundred, will be of great advantage. The work of construction has been hitherto experimental and without any definite system. We have gone as far as is wise upon those lines. The time has come when decisions must be reached as to how much and what sort of a naval establishment the country should have. Secretary Tracy has expended much labor upon investigations intended to enable the Government to come to such decisions. The work performed by the Policy Board was a part of these investigations, but it must not be assumed that the Department indorses the Board's conclusions. With many of them, undoubtedly, Secretary Tracy agrees. With several he has distinetly said he does not agree. It has been repeatedly affirmed as the judgment of the Administration that however large the plan of construction may be in the contemplation of the Government, whatever final results may be sought, no Congress should be asked to ap-

This is sound and wise. It is desirable to make all possible haste in adding to the Navy, in any lawful money, including standard silver for notwithstanding the fleet recently built the tion by the Grand Jurors. It is a document old ships are going out of commission faster that deserves more than ordinary attention than new ones are coming in. But there is neither use nor propriety in authorizing ahead | cipitate a break between silver and gold which of the capacity of our shipyards. They should all be kept hard at work until the Navy has the Government. become satisfactory. Senator Hale's bill is Mr. Hoag, of the XIth District in this city, conceived in this spirit. It represents the views ing to the Senate bill, at the rate of \$4,500,- porcine products. Our successive envoys have will commend itself to impartial men of all of the Senate Naval Committee and of the Adparties as a measure in the interest of fairness | ministration. It aims to make a good beginand justice. Mr. Hoag proposes to remove the ning of the work outlined in Secretary Tracy's

Some objection has been made to the build-

An important measure, prepared by a com- can be made between our Navy and those of country last year produced more than ever mittee of the New-York Bar Association, was other countries we do not see. If we need a before, but even then the product in bullion introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Sax- navy at all, we need it to be effective against value was probably not more than \$53,000,other navies. Warships are not built for specsix commissioners to frame amendments to the tacular effect, except as the spectacle may suggest prudence to those who differ from us. amendment adopted in 1888 relief for the Court | They are not built for their beauty, at all of Appeals was secured at the expense of the events. It may be well enough for us to adopt Supreme Court. Now it is proposed to amend our own fashions in the building of monuments the Constitution in such a way as to provide a and capitols, but we need to construct warsufficient number of Judges to handle with ships so that they will prevail over other war-Then how can we wisely introduce aesthetics into our construction plans, and make a navy to suit our tastes regardless of the fact The lively Mr. Labouchere got himself into that the navies of Europe contain vessels that ean stay beyond our range and blow us out of the water? The argument against the Hale other officials of engaging in a criminal con- bill fails to answer this question. It fails to show that the main point in owning a navy-Attorney-General, the member for Northampton | National safety-can be gained at all without battle-ships. It fails to show that they are too Prime Minister with falsehood. The House heavy, or too clumsy, or too costly. The judgment of the best authorities is that they are going to be a tremendous factor in the next naval war, and if they are we cannot afford to

be without them. Opposition to the Hale bill is only to be justified by reaons of real weight. While Congress is in all things its own master, and although, in our system, there is nothing which imposes upon the Legislature any duty of obedience to the Executive, yet there are subjects as to which each has a function to perform even before laws result from them, and upon which concord is highly desirable. The building of the Navy is one of these subjects. It is not properly a matter for partisan contest, but should be approached by all in that spirit from which proceed agreement and good understandings. The Hale bill is the embodiment of the latest scientific ideas and the best judgment after prolonged and searching investigations.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The Senate of the United States has, of its own motion, revived and strengthened popular interest in the general subject of secret sessions and the specific arguments for abolishing them. This result has already been achieved, and it is likely to be all that the investigation now going on will accomplish. Attempts like the present one to ascertain by what means the newspapers obtain facts formally and elaborately guarded by the upper house have often been made and just as often have failed. In the nature of things they must fail, and nobody knows this better than the Senators themselve With due respect to the august nature and circumstances of such proceedings it may even be surmised that life would be thereafter unbearable for any witness who, having been summoned to testify, should adopt a course calculated to make them successful. The pat ent facts are that the business of executive sessions is constantly reported in the daily press, that correspondents cannot see or hear through closed doors any better than Sam Weller could, and that the walls of the Capite are not a vast natural phonograph, always ready to become vocal at the turning of a crank. The inference which anybody except a United that the notorious publicity of executive ses sions ought to be prayerfully considered in executive session. And this reminds us of Senator, just after adjournment, what had been done at the secret sitting, and at once replied: 'I don't think I ought to tell you, even in the strictest confidence, for I hear it said that Sen-

ators are dreadfully leaky." If, happily, this description does not apply to the members now sitting as a Committee of Investigation, and failing, as a matter of course The Urgent Deficiency bill was makers. Let a general law be enacted, and and quite in accordance with their expectased. == Before the Postoffice Committee Dr. | the Legislature will be relieved from the neces- | tions, to elicit any useful knowledge from the | sity which now confronts it year after year of | faithful friends summoned before them, they | he visited the theatre where the exen appe may possibly be able to accomplish a feat which their governments would be placed on a broader that case, how grateful the country would be his they were appointed, they should constitute themselves an unofficial committee to urge upon the Senate the abrogation of a custom which is more honored in the breach than in the observance! An argument proceeding are recklessly thrown away annually which from such a source would carry great weight and the discussion which would certainly ensue could not fail to be instructive, however it re-

sulted. It is not in the least surprising, since human nature is what it is, that the privilege of secluding himself from the gaze of the world for the Yorker, no matter whether a Republican or a purpose of becoming the hallowed depository of State secrets should captivate the imagination of a legislator and beguile his commonsense. It is greatly to their credit that some eminent members of the Senate have risen superior to this fast on and brought about, at various times, an est discussion of the question on its merit. We are by no means disposed to say that the arguments are all on one side, and that there never has been nor can be, in any emergency, a sufficient reason for inviolable secrecy. But we do not suppose that the most devoted servant of tradition would contend that in a vast majority of cases the real welfare either of individuals or of the country is promoted by secret sessions. Moreover, if the advantages of real as distinguished from pretended secrecy were indisputable, it would be all the more obvious that a function which had degeneraced into a farce was not worth maintaining in that condition. So long as the injunction of secrecy is vacated every day by individual choice, if not by common consent, it will be difficult to convince the country that an ancient custom ought to be preserved simply because, by way of contrast, it is occasionally made an object of tender solicitude and isalous defence.

## THE SILVER BILLS.

The obvious and sufficient objection to the Silver bill reported from the Schate Finance Committee is that it provides for the issue of another great body of notes redeemable in gold, and therefore dependent for their value upon the same gold reserve which alone supports the is recommended that the Federal Banking laws propriate for any considerable term of years. other paper circulation. It will be said in answer that the notes contemplated may be paid dollars. But Senators surely must be aware that a single payment of standard dollars to a creditor demanding other money would prewould mean nothing less than bankruptey of

000 per month. This is considerably more than the bullion value of all silver produced in the country, if the quantity used in the arts ment and to put it in charge of two Commisdefenders, three gunboats and five torpedodefenders, three gunboats and five torpedodoners of Elections, one Republican and one
Democrat, who shall be elected by the people.
The reason for this change is obvious. Under
Mayor Grant the non-partisan character of the

Mayor Grant the non-partisan character of the deducted, and the obvious purpose is to were distinctly given to understand that the

"Americanisches Schwein" was a taboeed subject

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the devoted servant of the inducted by him to co-operate in the co-operate in the co-operate in the co-operate in the devoted subject countries, at any price it may have to pay, a

"Americanisches Schwein" was a taboeed subject

"Americanisches Schwein" was character of the were distinctly given to

Police Board has been destroyed, and all the the Navy as it grows may be useful in all country. Such speculators could mark up the country produce, in excess of the quantity required for use in the arts, as much as \$54,000,-000 yearly, the Government would have to pay too costly, too heavy, and not necessary for any arbitrary price that might be fixed abroad our service. Just how any marked distinction | because obliged to buy. The mines of this \$8,000,000 used in the arts, according to Mint estimates.

In comparison with Mr. Windom's plan this bill is calculated to force a rejection of silver coins and notes from the bankable currency of this country. For with a probability that the notes might have to be redeemed in standard dollars, there would immediately spring up a desire to get gold for other lawful money. Mr. Windom would make bullion notes redeemable in silver bullion only, unless the Government should see fit to pay gold, and thus would prevent any desire to get the notes redeemed at all. As to the amount of currency to be added, his bill would draw into the Treasury all the bullion produced in this country, less the quantity required for use in the arts, perhaps \$45,000,000 a year, while the Senate bill would make it a cast-iron rule that the Secretary should purchase \$54,000,000 each year, and issue an equivalent amount of

Mr. Windom's plan contemplates notes which would be of equal value in all countries in the civilized world, because everywhere entitling the holder to a certain go. I value in silver bullion. But the notes proposed in the Senate bill would be of questionable value from the start, even in the country, because they could be redeemed in standard dollars, worth 20 ents or more on every dollar less than their It would be a grave mistake to issue any more currency of such uncertain qual-The Senate ought, if it is to propose ItV. an addition to the currency, at least to propose an addition of dollars unquestionably equal in value to the other money now in circulation, and an addition which would not impair the value of a considerable portion of the currency in use.

A CRITICAL ESTIMATE OF TWO PLAYERS A gentleman from the West temporarily in the city writes The Tribune a note about a recent ex perience of his. It is our correspondent's first trip to New-York and he has been busy for the ast three or four days in visiting things of interest in the city, especially the theatres, he always having taken a deep interest in the stage.

He writes us in part as follows: The other evening a few minutes before is clock I was proceeding from a Third-ave, eleated station along what I think was Fourteenth t, though not being acquainted with the city I may be mistaken in the thoroughfare. I wa going west and the wide sidewalk was crowded torner, there was a sudden movement in the rowd and I heard people exclaim, "There they to, now!" "There they are, going around to "There they go to the stage the stage door!" entrance!" and similar ejaculations, while all crowded toward the curb. It instantly occurred hat none of these distinguished players were in the correspondent who was asked one day by a stage door. I went on to a small park and sat lown near the statue of a large man on horse back, whose name I did not notice, and was lost in thought for some time."

Our correspondent writes at some length, and re we drifting?" We do not know, but we believe that we are safe in saying that, wherever it may be, we appear to be going at a high Reagan's support when that work is proposed is rate of speed. We ought to get there before long

being anxious to see them on the stage. But he | did not say. their ability. This we are pleased to give. It seems to us that there is a vast difference in the ability. The right-hand ox, or, as we believe he is technically called, the "off" ox, is clearly a better player than the left-hand, or "near" ox. The off ox is following the stage as an art, the near ox merely as a trade. The off ox sinks his individuality in his part and gives evidence of close and careful study-his companion has his eye constantly on the corn-crib and the applause of the gallery. The difference in their stage methods must be apparent to all. The off ox is calm and plays with easy dignity. He walks with a firm tread and does not overdo his part. The next ox, on the other hand, has a disagreeable mannerism, which consists of switching his tail against the load of hay. This may tickle the groundlings, but it must make the judicious grieve. It is not Art. He has also repeatedly been seen to come on the stage chewing his cud, and in other ways he shows carelessness in his work. He does not seem to understand that the first requisite of a stock company-we use the term in its ordinary theatrical sense only-is that each member should work solely for the general good of the production and not strive to attract any more attention to his part than the author intended that it should have. This near ox is evidently impressed with the idea that he is the star, and so night after night goes on belaboring the load of hay with his tail and making other meaningless gestures and silly bids for the applause of the thoughtless. His methods might find favor with a London melodramatic audience, but they can never meet the approval of critical American play-goers. We trust that a little thought will convince

our correspondent that we are right in our estimate of these two players.

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Emperor William's desire to improve the condition of the laboring man' has at length assumed practical form, one, indeed, which we are able both to understand and to appreciate. Realizing the necessity of cheaper meat for the working classes, His Majesty has deigned to extend his Imperial favor to the Western hog, and to rescind Prince Bismarck's order against the importation of American pork. The latter may henceforth be landed at Kiel, where it will have to run the gauntlet of inspectors appointed for the purpose of keeping out of the Empire those trichinae and socialistic baccillae with which the great Chancellor has libellously declared our pigs to be in-

The Emperor's order on the subject confirms the rumors as to the existence of serious differences between himself and Prince Bismarck. For some reason or other-possibly on digestive grounds-Germany's greatest statesman has always The proposed notes are to be issued, accord- displayed a peculiar vindictiveness toward our striven in vain to dispel the disagreeable impression which our National porker had left upon his mind. They were met by an uncompromising attitude at the Palace in the Wilhemstrasse and

man Empire with the Yorkshires and Berkshires

declares that Austria "is menacing the peace Europe" it follows that the Czar is in a highly belligerent humor. The Czar, in truth, has at no time been free from such a spirit. He has sorely felt the need of something big enough and bad enough to distract the attention of his people from the miserable administrative methods of which they are the victims. He has been sending war clouds over Europe, now in the direction of England, now toward Germany, now toward Austria, and again and constantly toward the the Imperial sceptre. Of the sincerity of his hatred of Bulgaria there can be no doubt, and when Austria undertakes to provide a Princess for its throne and money for its exchequer, Aus tria sorely wounds the Czar. Russia did not secure Bulgaria's independence of Turkey in order that Bulgaria might set up an establishment of her own. The "Novosti's" ominous declaration was particularly called out by Austria's action in aiding Prince Ferdinand to pay off a little bill which Bulgaria has owed to Russia since 1878, and which the Czar demanded a few weeks ago. He probably cannot be made to see the humor of the spectacle presented by a man who calls for money and is mad because he got it.

We observe that Colonel Victoria Regina has given orders to have her portrait painted for the Prussian regiment with which she is connected in an honorary and, so to speak, ornamental capacity. It is fair to presume that the distinguished Colonel will be painted in her full regi-

Something has been said recently about the abuses of photography, and it must be admitted that just now the amateur, with his "snap," or detective, camera, is a little obstrusive and au-But, according to the law of probanoving. bilities, this "fad" will not last a great while, and something new will spring up to which the devo tees of the camera will be able to devote their energies. Meantime it is well to consider the increasing number of uses to which photography s being put. One illustration comes from New-Brunswick, N. J., where the students of Rutgers College were laving "a high old time" the other night, after locking a professor in his room. The professor trained a camera on the disorderly crowd and came within an ace of getting a " flash photograph of them. The picture would have been invaluable as evidence, and the camera may yet prove a useful auxiliary in college discipline.

It is three years since the law re quiring a fire-escape rope to be placed in every hotel room was passed. The Fire Department has just reported to Mayor a list of eighty-one hotels in which the law has not been complied with. Isn't it about to strengthen the society, which was only recently law has not been completed to be brought to organized, by having some of its leading members time for some of the proprietors to be brought to organized, by having some of its leading members meet together socially, become acquainted with one account? They pronounce the law foolish, to be sure, but that is not a good reason for turning it into a dead letter.

Senator Reagan has introduced a bill which

takes an important step toward the reclamation of our arid lands. Mr. Reagan is a valued mem ber of a select committee of the Senate, which made a tour through the arid belt last summer and collected a mass of useful information concerning the possibilities in this matter of irrigation. As that committee is now constituted, it includes, besides Senators Stewart, Reagan and Plumb, whose practical acquaintance with the problems of irrigation is considerable, two other Western men, Senators Casey, of North Dakota, ee them I elbowed my way to the front. What | and Moody, of South Dakota, both of whom have given a vast amount of attention to the sub-The committee may be said, therefore, to be remarkably well equipped for its work. Now that our public domain has been reduced by settlement to such small proportions, the recovery of that vast rainless but fertile country ecomes of the highest importance. Reagan's bill is merely preparatory. It calls for topographical surveys and the plotting of irrigaamong other things makes the inquiry; "Whither | tion districts, so that Congress may approach the practical work of building reservoirs and canals intelligently. Whether we are to expect Senato somewhat doubtful. His speeches in the West last summer seemed to indicate that he thought Our correspondent also says that the next night | the United States ought to leave the improve-The Senator from Texas, however, considering a large and varied assortment of may possibly be able to accomplish a feat which charter amendments. Furthermore, the cities themselves would profit by the charge, since each other in the face without laughing. In the drama made him doubt to be consistent with his old narrow notions of the complains that his wast of previous experience comp that case, how grateful the country would be his own judgment in the matter the Federal function, is really a liberal man if, when they had discharged the task to which and he appeals to us for a critical estimate of broad in his views, and sincerely desirous of the good of the whole country, and if the mechanical problems relating to irrigation are safely and two oxen in question with respect to histrionic fully solved, he may find the others less serious.

The attention of the medical faculty is now being directed to the case of a young woman over in Berlin "who delights in enduring pain. What a wife for a typical Mugwamp she would make-ch? For a full-blooded Mugwump is never pride, he does it in such a way that he is applauded. so happy as when he is miserable.

The police officials of this city deny that any members of the force are interested in pushing the sale of any particular brand of whiskey. If police officers were engaged in this business, it would be disgraceful. It is to be hoped that what the authorities at Police Readquarters affirm is true, but if there is no foundation for the charge, how is it that it is boldly made by liquor-dealers? Evidently, some of them could give interesting testimony on this point if they should choose to do so.

## PERSONAL.

President Adams, of Cornell University, has been at Lakewood, N. J., this week.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis gets \$3,000 from the citizens of Macon, Ga.

Professor Weir's statue of ex-President Woolsey, represent its subject scated in a Greek chair, as a symbol of the professorship of Greek, which he tilled at Yale previous to his election to the office of president in 1846. The figure is draped in the presidentent in 1840. The lighte is draped in the president trai robes, symbolizing his presidency of lifteen years over the university. In one hand is held a book, while the other rests in his lap. The face was sculp-tured from life and verified by a factal cast also taken from life. The pose of the head is erect, the eyes looking straight forward. On each side of the gran-nite pedestal there will be placed an inscription, but the exact nature of the inscriptions has not been de-cided mon yet.

Madame Tacon, the venerable governess of little King Alfonso of Spain, has just received the title of Countess of Peralta from the Queen Regent, as a reward for her devotion to the child monarch during his recent illness. The new Countess is over seventy yearof uge, and has been in the service of the Royal
household for more than half a century. She acted
as governess to all the children of Queen Isabella, including the late King Alfonso XII.

Emperor William, unlike his ancestors, is passionnd of horses and an excellent rider. Hohenzollern family have always been indifferent horsemen. Frederick William III and Frederick Willperor William rode horses only which had been very carefully trained for him. The present Emperor even trains horses himself, and is fond of all athletic sports. Hiss fondness for life on the water dates from his schooldays at houn, where he used to do a great deal of rowing. am IV knew nothing about riding, and the late Em-

There has just died at Rouen a man who played an important part in the history of France. name was Thorel, and he was one of the principal ctors in the escape of Napoleon III from imprison ment in the Castle of Ham in 1846. M. Thorel was a drammer at the time, and drove his trap between the various towns and villages of the departments of omme and the Pas-de-Calais. In the discharge of his ommercial duties, he came into contact with Thelin. he devoted servant of the imprisoned Prince, and was

as a prosperous merchant in Rouen. For many year he silled the office of Conseiller-General for the dis-trict in which he resided.

A FLYING THEATRICAL TRIP.

MR. PALMER'S COMPANY WILL PLAY FOR THE ACTORS' FUND AT WASHINGTON IN THE AFTERNOON, RETURNING HERE BEFORE NIGHT.

Manager A. M. Palmer on Monday, March 10, will indertake an unusual feat in the dramatic way. He intends taking his entire company of twenty four persons to Washington, producing "Aunt Jack" ng to New-York in time for the evening performance at the Madison Square Theatre. done for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, and with the encouragement which the scheme from all sides, the addition that deserving charity promises to a large sum. The company will start at 8 o'clock on Monday morning on a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad and an attempt will be made to run o the Capital in four hours, thus making the fastest time ever made over the line. The matinee at Albaugh's will begin at 1 o'clock, and at half-past 3 o'clock the players will start on their rus return. The purpose and arrangement of this plan is explained by these letters. The first is addressed to Mr. Palmer by J. R. Wood, general passenger agent

of the Pennsylvania road, and reads:
Having been advised by Mr. Henry C. Jarrett that it is
your 'ntention to give a matinee performance of "Auns
Jack" for the benefit of the Actors' Fund in the National
Capital on Monday, March 10, next, I am authorized to
offer, for the accommodation of yourself and company, a special train, to run through from New-York to Washington and return on such schedule as will enable you to make the trip in one day, giving your matines performance in Wash-

ing ton and reaching New-York in time for the regular even-ing performance at the Madison Square Theatre.

If the arrangement proposed is satisfactory, will you be kind enough to advise me promptly of your acceptance of our proposition, and at the same time give me the name of your manager, with whom I may arrange details. Mr. Palmer responded as follows:

I accept with grateful thanks your most generous offer rnish free transportation by special train for myself company to Washington and return on Monday, March 10.

Your great kindness will enable me to hand to the treas-urer of the Actors' Fund the entire proceeds of the perform-ance which my company will give (through the ceutesy of Mr. J. W. Albaugh, at the Grand Opera House on that day. I am sure that the noble action of your company will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by every ember of my profession in America.

### A DINNER TO SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

DR. W. SEWARD WEBB, PRESIDENT OF THE NA-TIONAL SOCIETY, TO ENTERTAIN SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEMBERS.

Dr. W. seward Webb, president of the National society of the Sons of the Revolution, will give a divner at Delmonico's to-night to prominent representatives of various State societies. Members will be present from twenty seven States and the District of Columbia. Dr. Webb's object in giving the dinner is Webb will sail for Europe on Wednesday, to be gone for four or five months, and wished to have the ociety, in which, being its president, he takes the greatest interest, on as firm a footing as possible before his departure. Special private cars for representatives of the State societies who will be guests at the dinner left Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati on Thursday night and will arrive here this morning.

Dr. Webb will welcome the guests at the honer, and appropriate toasts will be responded to by eloquent men of prominence. Among the 125 persons

who will be present are:

Secretary of War Proctor, General J. M. Schofield, ex Attorney-General Wayne MacVeach, Channey M. Depew, General Wayne MacVeach, Channey M. Depew, General Thomas L. James, Speaker James W. Husted, Nicholas Fish, General Stewart L. Woodford, Clarence A. Seward, General Fuz. John Porter, Pr. Thomas M. Markoe, Ellin Root, David Dudley Field, General Alexander S. Webb, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jonathan Trumbull and Lyman R. Jewell, of Concetleut, General Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; ex Governor Green and Adjutant-General Stryker, of New Jorsey; the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Charles H. Saunders, of Massachusetts; John W. Ruchanan, of Kentneky; Josah H. Shim, of Arkansas; the Rev. William R. Parsons, of Ohio; Governor Dillingham, Licutenant Governor Woodhury, General J. G. McCullengh and General T. S. Peck, of Vermont; Governor William R. Merriam, of Minnesota; H. V. Ledvard, president of the Michigan Central Raifread ferriam, the Michigan Central Range the Michigan Central Range Russell A. Alger, of Michigan C. B. Abbott, of Hilmos-C. B. Abbott, of Hilmos-Ledvard, president of the Michigan Central Raffread Company, and General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan: Generals George Crook and C. B. Abbott, of Illinois; Thomas A. Jenks, of Rhode Island; William B. Webb, of Washington, D. C.; Frank Thompson, of Phila-delphia; John Jay and J. Coleman Drayton.

## MAY O'RELL SPEAKS FOR BABIES

NOT IN THEIR PRAISE, BUT TO HELP THE BETHLEHEM DAY NURSERY.

The Bethlehem Day Nursery is a most deserving Max O'Rell, in Daly's Theatre. In spite of the disagreeable weather, there was a "full house," and a large sum was realized for the Nursery.

The andience found the lecture a highly agreeable form of the practice of charity. Max O'Rell has been called an "international gossip," and his talks about countries that he has not seen much of are necessarily of what is called in art the "impressionist school." But his shetches are interesting, and when ne says anything calculated to wound national He coats his pills with sugar. Max O'Rell does not think that international comparisons are odious. In many respects he compared America with Scotland, with France, with Eurland. He said that Scotch wit was like American wit in its dry qualities.

"There is no country in the world where there is more ready wit than in Scotland," he added. Humor, he held, was the outcome of simplicity of character. "The Scotch," said he, "are evidently the most simple—I don't mean green, far from it (laughter)—members of the Anglo-Saxon race, as they are certainty the most huracrous."

American wives he thought were more independent and assertive than the meek wives of Englishmen. But the Frenchman is, according to Mux O'Rell, the happiest man on earth, and knows the secret of living better than the American. Mr. "O'Rell's" pleasant "causerie" was highly appreciated and much applanded. think that international comparisons are odious. In

TALKING FOR A COLLEGE BUILDING.FUND.

Miss Jane Meade Welch, a member of the editorial staff of "The Buffalo Courier," well known in Western New-York as an elocutionist and lecturer, entertained the members of the Eastern Association of Former tudents of Wells College and their friends, by Talk on American History" in the reception-rooms of College Building Fund. The amount to be raised of the association is 85,000. Of this over \$3,000 has been obtained. The entertainment will add \$500 to this amount. The trustees of the Lenox Lyceum gave the use of their rooms and contributed \$50. Fully 300 were present, among them being Pro-Faily 300 were present, among them being Professor Charles B. West, of Brooklyn; Dr. W. B. Brown,
of Greencastle, Penn.; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs.
Richards and the Misses Orton, of Irvington; Mrs.
Charles Russell, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Hughes, Mrs.
Boyd, Mrs. L. W. Armstrong, Miss Anna Prentiss,
Mrs. Charles Denman, Mrs. Charles R. Partridge, Mrs.
I. T. Stoddard, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. W. K. Graco,
Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and Miss Armour.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE SAMOAN TREAT?

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER ITS LIMITATIONS.

From the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung (Extremely Conserva German influence is not to be allowed pr German influence is not to be allowed predominating force (in Samoa), and in every particular, the German element is to be reduced to the level of other foreign elements, although two-thirds of all the foreigners in Samoa are Germans. Four-fiftils of the entire trade, foreign and domestic, is in German hands. For these reasons, Germany, in 1887, when a conference was first spoken of, naturally proposed that the control and final decision in disputes should be conferred upon it. The Cabinet at Washington, however, refused this proposition, and now the Conference, resumed two years later, has gone so far as to determine that Germany has no paramount claims, notwithstanding its great interests there.

NO BETTER OFF THAN AMERICANS. From the Berlin Vossischer Zeitung (Moderate.)

Although the Germans have by far the largest part of the trade in their hands, they are to have no more rights than the little band of Americans on the islands. Certainly, it is wisest to look at the fact that, from the pleasantest point of view, it is a retreat, and to console ourselves with the thought that it might have been worse. From the standpoint of German interests, the contents of the Samoan Treaty certainly afford no ground for particular satisfaction. The circumstance atome that in samoa the Germans are deuted that influence which they claimed in virtue of their superior possessions and numbers, must be regarded as unfortunate. It is another of those blows in the face of which a Liberal Deputy gave notice when our present colonial policy was inaugurated, and of which we have had more than enough since. From the Berlin Vossischer Zeitung (Moderate.)